business. But we propose to make

those business agencies do complete justice to our own people." Where

these concerns deal with the neces-

saries of life, the commission should

not shrink, if the necessity is proved,

regulatory control over the conditions

that create or determine monopoly

It is imperative to the welfare of

pre-eminently fitted to do this be-

our business men are strong execu-

portunity to study and observe first

operation between government and

gress of the times and gives

rapidly taking advantage.

great commercial rivals in Europe-

Social and Industrial Justice to the

Wage-Workers.

revolution." Mr. Roosevelt presents an

advanced and comprehensive plan to insure the rights and better condi-tions for labor. He gives it the para-

charge upon the industrial statesman-ship of the day," he said, "is to pre-

of orphanage and depleted craftsman-

suffering from trade diseases, of cas-

nal labor of insecure old age, and of

conditions are, like our depleted soils.

etrains upon the national structure

industries, and showing beyond all

public concern in industrial health.

ed to the authorities; wage commis-

should investigate all industries with

sanitation and safety; there should

be mine and factory inspection ac-

cording to standards fixed by inter-

state agreement or by the federal government, national and state legis-

laiton should establish standards of

compensation for industrial accidents and deaths and for diseases clearly

due to industrial conditions; for the

adoption by law of a fair standard of

compensation for casualties resulting

fatally which shall clearly fix the

minimum compensation in all cases

the monetary equivalent of a living

wage varies according to local condi-

tions, but should be sufficiently high

to make morality possible and to pro-vide for education, recreation, proper

care of the children, maintenance dur-

ing sickness, and reasonable saving for old age: excessive hours of labor

should be prohibited for all wage

workers, and night labor of women

and children should be forbidden; one

day of rest in seven should be pro-

four-hour labor should be divided in-to three shifts of eight hours by law:

tenement-house manufacture should

be entirely prohibited, and labor camps should be subject to govern-

mental sanitary regulation: all indus-

tries employing women and children

should be specially subject to govern-ment inspection and regulation; in-

surance funds against sickness, acci-

dent, invalidism, and old age should

be established by a charge either in

whole or in part upon the industries;

the suffrage should be granted to wo-

men, if for no other reason to en-able workingwomen to combine for

their own protection by the use of the

to let any group of citizens or any

individual citizen labor under condi-

tions which are injurious to the com-

mon welfare Industry, therefore, must submit to such public regulation

ONE OF THE OLDEST

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Four druggist can supply it—if here

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ballot.

vided by law; continuous

a view to establishing standards

Referring to the opening sentence

hungry for international markets-



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TREE PEOPLE MUST BE

Roosevelt In Three-Hour Speech Sounds Bull to help honest business activity, how-Moose Call of Progress—The Country Must Go Forward

DEMOCRATS HAVE OFFERED NO REMEDY

Colonel Meets Important Issues of the Day In Fearless Manner-Gives Hope to the Wage Workers of Country

interruptions, due to the enthusiastic actual conditions of our political life. applause of delegates and spectators Under this applause of delegates and spectators Under this head Mr. Roosevelt cause as a people we have developed in the galleries. Colonel Theodore strongly emphasizes the necessity of high skill in the art of manufacturing; Roosevelt this afternoon delivered his the sovereign people preserving long-expected "confession of faith" check on every branch of pul address in the convention hall where service, the national meet of Progressive velt reiterates his now well known party is in progress. In part the colo. views regarding the courts. "The nel said:

discusses those principles died that means should be devised for the commerce of the world it twelve subdivisions, namely. The making it easier than at present to get rid of an incompetent judge. But Right of the People to Rule: The Coirts and the People Constructive Control of the Trusts; Rights of the Wage Worker: The Farmer: The Tarburgh Cost of Living. Cut-The High Cost of Living, Curcongruity and insincerity of action he asserted that the National Progres-sive platform will be " a contract tion whenever they stand finally in with the people," with definite and the way of social justice concrete provisions to be carried out am well aware that every upholder if the people ratify the contract on of privilege, every hired agent or ben-

Neither the Republican nor the economic change and must be guided by both common tidote to anarchy, sense and the highest ethical stand- Constructive Conin order to prevent reasonable revolution. The Democratic party, is is indicated by its present record in Congress lacks the common sense. ords of stolen delegates at the Chicago convention lacks the ethical "The men who presided sives. are the differences which one corporation lawyer bas with another cor-poration lawyer when acting for different corporations They come tothreatened by the supremacy of

he people of the United States. country is really to go forward along a path of social and eco-nomic justice there must be a new party of nation-wide and non-sectional principles, a party where the titular national chiefs and the real state leaders shall be in genuine accord. a party in whose counsels the people shall be supreme, a party that shall represent in the nation and the sereral states alike the same cause, the cause of human rights and of gov-ernmental efficiency." The reassertion of the states' rights doctrine of the Democratic party cripples and forecloses any real or genuine relief to the people. It reduces their promises to hopeless and empty phrases. The mission and spirit of this Pro-

gressive movement will thrill the republic from end to end. The Right of the People to Rule. The actions of the Chicago conention, and to an only less degree of the Baltimore convention, have shown that thus confusedly indicated." There in striking fashion, how little the peode do rule under our present conditions." In order to assure this popadoption of presidential primaries, ballot, an efficient corrupt practices gaged in such commerce. The antiact, qualified use of the initiative, rrust law should be kept on the stat-referendum and recall. The recall ute book to be invoked against every should be applied to administrative Mr. Roosevelt asserts that the adoption of these new methods of political administration is not antagonistic to representative government "All I desire to do by secur-ing more direct control of the government agents and representatives business—which practically mes all of the people is to give the people of them in this country. This comhe chance to make their representatives really represent them whenever the government becomes misrepresentative instead of representative. I have not come to this way of thinking and oved the national banks by the from closest study or as a mere matter of theory. I have been forced to

dail's Catarth Cure is talen internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for textimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Q. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 6.-Amid many it by a long experience with the The Courts and the People.

check on every branch of public tives, strong organizers. In every service. Under this head Mr. Roose- way possible our federal government velt reiterates his now well known should co-operate in this important views regarding the courts. "The matter, Any one who has had op-American people, and not the courts, Mr. Roosevelt's opened strikes a are to determine their own funda-avnote for his followers and 500- mental policies." This does not mean must realize that their policy of cokeynote for his followers and sub-porters in the new party it is:

that the people are to interfere in down the plan of battle to be waged cases which involve merely questions cases which involve merely questions business has in comparatively few by the ational Progressive party his of justice between individuals except years made them a leading competi-discusses those principles under that means should be devised for tor for the commerce of the world. It people are nullified because the courts trolled, not by the National governrency Conservation; Alaska and In- say those laws are contrary to the ment, but by forty-nine conflicting ternational Affairs. The old parties, people's will as expressed in their he said, are husks, with no soul constitution, there must be a referdivided on artificial ence to the people of the public eflines, boss-ridden and privilege-con-trolled, each a jumble of incongruous securing full deliberation, to the end elements, and neither daring to that the people may rectify this al-speak out wisely and fearlesaly what leged defect in their constitution by should be said on the vital issues of a popular vote having all the force the day." As opposed to this inpurpose is not to impugn the courts.

election day as exactly and honestly efficiary of the special interests, in-"as if it were actually enforceable cluding many well meaning parior re-under the law." No Help From the Old Party Machines clalism' or 'anarchy'-the same terms they used in the past in denouncing Democratic platforms or managers the movements to control the railways adequate recognition of and to control public utilities. As a he mighty fact "that we are now in matter of feet, the propositions I the midst of a great economic evolu- make constitute neither anarcay nor tion." The iresistible movement for Socialism, but, on the contrary, a improvement corrective for Socialism and an an-

Constructive Control of the Trusts. ards," in order to prevent reasonable. In addition to punishment for evolution from becoming dangerous wrongdoing by the trusts, the imperative demand is effective and com-plete regulation. The views of President Van Hise of the University of and the Republican party, by its rec- Wisconsin, in his scientific work on trust regulation, are in harmony with the program of the National Progressives. "The present conditions of over the Chicago and Baitimore conventions, and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions—Mr controlled the two conventions—Mr. Rooseveits opinion, and the great bosses who conventions—Mr. Rooseveits opinion, and the great bosses who controlled the two conventions—Mr. Rooseveits opinion, and the great bosses and companies. Mr. Murphy, Mr. Penrose and Mr. the subject have attempted to divide Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. into two camps, each as unwise as Taggart, Mr. Guggenheim and Mr. into two camps, each as unwise as Sullivan—differ from one another of the other." One camp has fixed its course, on certain points, but these attention only on the need for prosperity-"prosperity to the big men on top, trusting to their mercy to let something leak through to the mass of their countrymen below, which, in gether at once as against a common effect, means that there should be no enemy when the dominion of both attempt to regulate the feroclous scramble in which greed and cunning reap the largest rewards." The other camp has so fixel its attention upon the injustices of the distribution of prosperity, "omitting all consideraion of having something to distribute, and advocates action which, s true, would abolish most of the nequalities of the distribution prosperity, by only the unfortunately simple process of abolishing the prosperity itself." The tendency of those now in control of the Republican par-

ty is to give special privileges to "big business," and to correct the evils of such a course when they become crying, by sporadic lawsuits under the anti-trust law. The tendency of the Democrats, judged both by their record in congress and by the Democratic platform, is to abolish all business of any size or effi-ciency, on the ground that all bigness s badness, and littleness and weak ness a sign of virtue. "What is needed is action directly the reverse of should be applied to all industrial concerns engaged in interstate com merce in which there is either moular rule. Mr. Roosevelt urged the nopoly or control of the market the principles already adopted "in regupopular election of senators, the short lating transportation concerns enbig concern tending to monopoly or guilty of anti-social practices. At the same time a national industrial commission should be created which should have complete power to regulate and control all the great industrial concerns engaged in interstate

mission should exercise over these industrial concerns like powers to those exercised over the railways by Interstate Commerce commission comptroiler of the currency, and addi-tional powers if found necessary." The commission "should have free access to the books of each corpora-

grant of Unio, City of Iolido, Lucas County.

Fearm J. Cressey makes eath that he is the county partner of the firm of F.I. Chersey & Co. long the iness in the City of Tolede, County of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for and and every case of Catarrh that cannot be three by the use of Hart's Catarra County.

Sworn to before me and interfibed in my reserve, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1885. in advance to any honest man ask-A. W. LEASON. in the interpretation what he may do and what he may not do in carry ing on a legitimate business." corporations not submitting them-selves to the regulation of the commission or clearly evading or violat-ing its orders are prosecuted under

the anti-trust law and convicted, the creased power; its abandonment was commission should have the duty of a severe blow to our people. The welseeing "that the decree of the court fare of the farmer is a basic need of is put into effect completely." Only this nation." The country school in this way can there be avoided should be brought in touch with country such gross scandals as those attendant upon the present administration's sives approve of government co-oper-prosecution of the Standard Oil and ation with the farmer to make the the tobacco trusts," a prosecution farm more productive. Co-operative which has merely resulted in increas. associations of farmers both for the ed prices to the public, injury to the production and the selling of agriculsmall competition and actual financial tural products should be encouraged. benefit to the trusts themselves. "The "So long as the farmer leaves co-op-Progressive proposal is definite it is erative activities with their profit. practicable. We promise nothing that sharing to the city man of business so we cannot carry out, we promise long will the foundations of wealth be nothing which will jeopardize honest undermined and the comforts of en-business. Our proposal is lightenment be impossible in the country communities. The Tariff.

rewarded with fair return, so that there may be no oppression either of business men or the common people as a principle approached from a We propose to make it worth while standpoint of the interests of the for our business men to develop the whole people, and not as a bundle of most efficient business agencies for preference to be given favorite indi-use in international trade; for it is to viduals." He believes the American the interest of our whole people that people favor the principle of a protec-we should do well in international live tariff, but are in rebellion against the wrong-doing and unjust applica-Where past legislation. "It is not merely the tariff that should be revised, but the method of tariff-making and of tariff administration." The first steps should be the creation of a permanent from going to the extent of exercising commission of non-partisan experts of "ample powers" and reliable information." ent Tariff Board is entirely inadeour people that we enlarge and ex-tend our foreign commerce. We are it and scope of work undertaken quate in point of powers reposed it The Tariff Commission in Germany affords a splendid model. This com mission must scientifically determine "the difference in the cost of production here and abroad," the effect on prices to the consumer," insure full justice to the pay envelope of the wage-earner. The commission must not attempt to encroach on the tariffmaking power of congress. report with full publicity and prompt-ly. The tariff shall be revised schedule by schedule to avoid the "staggering blows to business' incident to former general revision. The effect will be to wipe out the "log-rolling and vote-trading" secured by special in-terests in the past. "Only by this means can the tariff be taken out of politics. "The substitution of a tariff

ountry into the most widespread in-Sustrial depression we have ever seen. The revision shall be downstate sovereignties. Such a policy is utterly out of keeping with the proseen. ward and not upward and secure a square deal not merely to the manufacturer, but to the wage-worker and o the general consumer. golden opportunities of which they are

for revenue only as proposed by the

Democratic platform would plunge this

The High Cost of Living.
"The cost of living," says Mr. Roosevelt, "has risen during the last few years out of all proportion to the increase of most salaries and wages." of his address, namely, "that we are What is first necessary is "fearless, now in the midst of a great economic intelligent, and searching inquiry into the whole subject, made absolutely by a non-partisan body of experts with no prejudice to warp their minds, no private object to serve who shall recmount place in his speech. "The first ommend any necessary remedy heedess of what interest may be hurt hereby, and caring only for the inent human waste. The dead weight terests of the people as a whole." The Republicans promise such an inquiry, ship of crippled workers and workers out their rank dishonesty of action at the Chicago convention "makes their every promise worthless" It is hopehousehold depletion due to industrial less to turn to the Democratic party our gashed mountain-sides and flooded river bottom. for relief, because, first, the Demo-cratic party "affects to find the enire high cost of living in the tariff, gnoring the patent fact that the prob draining the reserve strength of all em is world-wide, equally pressing in free trade England and in highly properadventure the public element and tected Germany. Moreover, if the Democrats are sincere, they must lake all duties off the products of the He proposed several specific meth-ods of preserving and improving "our farmer, and we "certainly cannot afhuman resources, and therefore our ford to have the farmer struck down. Various elements, economic, political and social, are pointed out by Mr. Roosevelt as contributing to the high cost of living. But effective legislation regarding it can only be framed sions should be established in the on a comprehensive scale after a thornation and state to determine the ough, scientific and prompt inquiry. minimum wage scale in different in-dustries; the federal government

The Currency. Mr. Roosevelt declares that our resent bank currency based on government bonds is unscientific and urges the adoption of a system which shall provide "elasticity in the credit and currency necessary for the conduct of business, free from recurring The control of such a system should be in the hands of the government, and must be free from "ma-nipulation by Wall street or the large

Conservation Under this head Mr. Roosevelt reaffirms his well known policy on the onservation and reclamation of national resources. We must conserve our soil, our forests, our mines, not opportunity for the people themselves only for our own benefit, but for the directly to participate in government e of incalculable value as a source of power in the immediate future," and "we should undertake the complete development and control of the Mis-

sissippi as a national work, just as we causes in which I most believed, not have undertaken the work of building from the politicians and the men who claim an exceptional right to speak in business and government, but by the Panama canal" problems by actual experiment." It as to any power that during my poshould at once construct, own, and operate all the railways in Alaska; it should keep the fee of all coal-fields and allow them to me operated by lessee with the condition in the lease that non-use shall operate as a forfeit; a system of land taxation should lly backed me up. Whatever I did as tried which promotes the actual president I was able to do only be-

ing of land for speculation; the tele-

graph lines should be owned and

use of land and discourages the hold. When on any point I did not have that

operated by the Government." "As a people we cannot afford "In international affairs this country should behave towards other nations exactly as an honorable private citizen behaves towards other private citizens." Our small army should citizens." Our small army should be ought to hear, even though I thought have large efficiency; the navy must be steadily built up until "it proves hear it; but I recognized that my as will make it a means of life and health, not of death or inefficiency."

The Farmer.

"The country life commission should be revived with greatly inpossible to secure by international task was to try to lead them and not agreement a general reduction of armaments;" the Panama Canal must confidence, to try to show that that be fortified Panama Canal tolls on deep-water commerce should be uniform to all nations, including our-selves; American coastwise vessels REMEDIES IN USE should pass through the canal free, for this would be no discrimination against foreign nations and would give us reasonable competition with transcontinental railways. No foreign treaty should be entered into which we do not mean scrupulously

to observe in every particular. Conclusion In summing up the specific policies expounded in his address Mr. Roose-

velt spoke as follows: Now, friends, this is my confession of faith. I have made it rather long because I wish you to know

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WHEELWRIGHT LUMBER CO shall make your choice understand-ing exactly how I feel- and if, after 2476 Wash. Ave. Phone 147. hearing me, you think you ought to choose some one else, I shall loyally abide by your choice. The convictions to which I have come have no been arrived at as the result of study in the closet or the library, but from the knowledge I have gained through THE "VALUE GIVhard experience during the many years in which, under many and ING" STORE. varied conditions, I have striven and toiled with men I believe in a lar THE TOGGERY ger use of the governmental power to help remedy industrial wrongs, because it has been borne in on me by actual experience that without the exercise of such power many of the I was right, and then loyally and in wrongs will go unremedied. I believe good faith to accept their decision. opportunity for the people themselves

will do anything for the people except what my conscience tells me is and to control their governmental wrong, and that I can do for no man benefit of our children and descend-and to control their governmental wrong, and that I can do for no man ants. "The public should not alienate agents, because long experience has man cannot serve the people well units fee in the water power which will taught me that without such control man cannot serve the people well unless he serves his conscience, but I them badly. By actual experience in hold also that where his conscience ple desire, he should not try to tinue in office against their will. Our government system should be so shaped that the public servant, when he cannot conscientiously carry out "In Alaska the Government has an going over their heads and appealing opportunity of starting in what is almost a fresh field, to work out various am not under the slightest delusion with the public servant can be a significant to the people themselves and their desire leave his office and not misrepresent them in office and I am not under the slightest delusion so doing, better than in any other way, serve both them and his con-"Surely there never was a fight bet-

LUMBER

worth making than the one in which we are engaged. It little matters what befalls any one of us who for the time being stand in the forefront of the battle. win, and I believe that if we can wake the people to what the .fight really means we shall win. But, win or lose, we shall not falter. Whatever fate may at the moment overtake any of us, the movement itself will not stop. Our cause is based on the eternal principles of righteousness; and even though we who now lead may for the time fail, in the end the cause Itself shall triumph Six weeks ago, here in Chicago, I spoke to the honest representatives of a convention which was not dominated by honest men; a convention wherein sat, alas! a majority of men who, with sneering indifference to every principle of right, so neted as to bring to a shameful end a party which had been founded over half a century ago men in whose souls burned the fire of lofty endeavor. Now to you men, who, in your turn, have come together to spend and be spent in the endless crusade against wrong, to you who face the future resolute and confident. face the future resolute and confident, to you who strive in a spirit of brotherhood for the betterment of ur nation, to you who gird yourselves for this great new fight in the neverending warfare for the good of humankind, I say in closing what in that speech I said in closing: We stand at Armageddon, and we battle for the Lord." for the Lord."



backing, when on any point I differed

from the people, it mattered not

whether I was right or whether I was

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